

List of Women Empowerment Programmes/Schemes in India :

Women Empowerment Programmes	Year of Commencement	Objectives
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme	22 January 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination2. Ensuring survival & protection of the girl child3. Ensuring education and participation of the girl child
One Stop Centre Scheme	1st April 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It has formulated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up One Stop Centres (OSC), to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund.2. To provide support and assistance to women affected by violence at private or at any public place, irrespective of caste, class, religion, region, sexual orientation or marital status.
Women Helpline Scheme	1 st April, 2015	To provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence including sexual offences and harassment both in public and private sphere, including in the family, community, workplace, etc.
UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and	December 2007	For the prevention of trafficking and at providing support for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of

Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation		trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The Scheme is being implemented mainly through NGOs.
Working Women Hostel	Introduced in 1972-73 and after amendment re-launched on 6th April, 2017	To promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunities for women exist.
Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme For the Children of Working Mothers	2010-11	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To provide day-care facilities for children (6 months to 6 years) of working mothers in the community.2. To improve nutrition and health status of children.3. To promote physical, cognitive, social and emotional development (Holistic Development) of children.4. To educate and empower parents /caregivers for better childcare.
SWADHAR Scheme (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)	2001-2002	For providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances and without any family, social and economic support, such as destitute widows deserted by their family in religious

		places like Vrindhaban and Kashi, women prisoners released from jails; women survivors of natural disasters who have been rendered homeless, trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels, women victims of terrorist violence without any means for survival, mentally challenged women and women with HIV/AIDS deserted by their family, etc.
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	Launched in 2003-04 and revised in December, 2014	To provide skills that give employability to women and to provide competencies and skill that enable women to become self-employed/ entrepreneurs.
NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR	1999	To recognize women who have exceeded expectations to challenge the status quo and make a lasting contribution to women's empowerment.
Women Empowerment and Livelihood Programme in Mid-Gangatic Plains- Priyadarshini	Pilot Project	
Mahila E-Haat	7 th March, 2016	It will help women to make financial and economic choices which will enable them to be a part of 'Make in India' and 'Stand Up India' initiatives.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	1993	To promote or undertake activities for the promotion of or to provide credit as an instrument of socio-economic change and development through the provision of a package of financial and social development services for the development of women.
Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)	1953	To promote social welfare activities and implementing welfare programmes for women and children through voluntary organizations.
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	1982-83	To improve the socio-economic status of the poor women in the rural areas through creation of groups of women for income-generating activities on a self-sustaining basis.